Gazette of the United States
AND
EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 97 of Vol. V.] FRIDAY, April 4, 1794. [Whole No. 556.]

For Amsterdam,

The new fast-sailing, copper-bottomed SHIP
ADRIANA,
K. Fitzpatrick, Master.

BUILT of live oak and cedar and was intended for a Liverpool Trader, will sail with all convenient speed. For freight or passage, having excellent accommodations, apply on board at Walnut street wharf, or to
THOS. & JOHN KETLAND.

N. B. Passengers will be landed in England if required.
March 6, 1794. dtf

For Norfolk & Fredericksburgh,

The Brig
LITTLE SALLY,
JOHN EARL, Master.

A staunch good vessel, will sail in a few days. For freight or passage, apply to the master on board at Chesnut street wharf, or to
JOSEPH ANTHONY & SON.
March 31. dtf

For Sale or Charter,

The SHIP
ANDROMACHE,
(An American bottom)
John Moore, Master.

IS a stout good vessel, about two years old, burthen 232 tons, has only made three voyages, and may be sent to sea at a small expence. She may be seen at Vine-street wharf, and the terms made known by application to
WHARTON & LEWIS.
March 21. dtf

Just Imported,
In the Ship Apollo, Capt. Fitzpatrick, from Amsterdam, and now landing on Walnut-street wharf, viz.

GIN *in pipes,*
A few bales Holland Duck,
Ditto Oznaburgs,
Holland Sheeting,
Juniper Berries,
Glass Ware, viz. Tumblers and Mugs, various sizes.
Sheathing Paper,
Swedes Iron, square and flat bars,
Hair Ribband, No. 4.
Dutch Great Coats,
A quantity of Junk and Oakum, &c. &c.

FOR SALE BY
THOMAS KETLAND, Jun.

The above-mentioned Ship is for Sale—should application be made within a few days; otherwise she will take freight for Amsterdam.
March 1, 1794. d—tf

WHEREAS an alias subpœna has issued out of the Supreme Court of this Commonwealth, at the suit of MARGARET EVANS, upon a petition preferred by the said MARGARET, praying for a Divorce from the bonds of Matrimony, entered into with ROBERT EVANS: This is to give notice to the said ROBERT, that he be and appear at the said Supreme Court, to be held at the City of Philadelphia on Monday the seventh day of April next, at the State-House in the said City, to answer the matters alledged in the said petition.

WM. CHAPMAN,
Sheriff of Bucks County.
March 5, 1794. *12w4w
To Robert Evans.

George Bringhurst,
COACH-MAKER,
In Mulberry (Arch) between Fourth and Fifth Streets, adjoining the Episcopal burying-ground,

TAKES this opportunity of returning his grateful thanks to his former employers, and requesting their future favors, as well as those of the public in general.

He continues to make and repair at the shortest notice, all kinds of pleasure carriages, such as coaches, chariots, phætons with and without crane necks, coachees, chaises, kitereens, windsor sulkeys and chairs, and harness of every description, in the neatest and newest fashion now prevailing in the United States.

And as he has a quantity of the best seasoned wood by him, and capital workmen, he has not the least doubt but he will be able to give satisfaction to those who please to employ him.

He has for sale, several carriages almost finished, such as coachees, an Italian windsor chair, hung on steel springs, a light phæton for one or two horses, and a sulkey with a falling top.

Carriages sold on Commission.
Philadelphia, Jan. 6, 1794. m&th3m

IMPORTED
In the Brig George and Harriot, from Havre de Grace,
AND FOR SALE BY
Louis Osmont,

A PERFECT
Assortment of Hanging Paper,
high coloured and plain.

White silk Stockings, high dressed and put up English fashion.

The handsomest artificial Flowers and Feathers.

Some Looking Glass Plates to be sold by the case.

A few hampers of Champaigne wine six years old.

ALSO,
An elegant parcel of
Bearskin Muffs,

And very beautiful Silk Cloaks, which on account of the season will be sold low, and at a long credit.

LIKEWISE
42 pipes Madeira wine,
and a few casks of Claret.
A Quantity of
Hamburgh Demijohns.

In a few Days,
He will have for sale,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
White and Black Laces,

Leghorn hats, fans and cambricks, claret in cases, a quantity of window glass well sorted of all sizes, and a few pair of remarkable Looking Glasses framed, all arrived at Norfolk, now coming round.
March 22. dtf

The Admirers of Sacred Music
are respectfully informed, that One or more Performances from the most approved
Parts of Handel's Works,
(particularly from the Messiah) will be given in the week preceding Easter Sunday, (commonly called Passion week)

A very ability in the Instrumental and Vocal Line will be called forth on this occasion, there is no doubt, but that a Liberal Public will take the present undertaking under their protection.

N. B. Part of the Profits will be appropriated to the use of a public charity.

A particular description of the Place, Selection, &c. will be given as soon as the necessary arrangements can be settled.
March 29. dtf

NORRIS COURT,
Back of the New Library, between Chesnut and Walnut Streets.
George Rutter,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues carrying on the business of
Sign and Fire-Bucket Painting,
Likewise, JAPANNED PLATES,
for doors or window-shutters, done in the most elegant manner, and with dispatch.

Orders from the country will be thankfully received, and duly attended to.
December 30, dtf

In the Name of the French Republic.

EVERY Frenchman is forbid to violate the Neutrality of the United States. All commissions or authorizations tending to infringe that neutrality, are revoked, and are to be returned to the Agents of the French Republic.

Philadelphia, Ventose 16th, second year of the French Republic, one and indivisible (March 6th, 1794, o. s.)

The Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic. JH. FAUCHET.

The Editors of newspapers within the United States, are requested to republish the foregoing notice. d

Writing
ON SIGN-BOARDS, JAPANN'D PLATES, &c.
Done in the most elegant manner, and after the first masters; likewise,
Fire Buckets
Painted and finished at the shortest notice, by
GEORGE RUTTER,
In Norris's Court, back of the New Library, between Chesnut and Walnut, Fourth and Fifth streets.
March 4. dtf

PROPOSALS
For Printing by Subscription,
An Original Novel,
In Four Volumes, duodecimo,
Dedicated, by Permission, to Mrs. Bingham,
ENTITLED,
Trials of the Human Heart.
By Mrs. ROWSON,
Of the New Theatre, Philadelphia, Author of Victoria, Inquisitor, Charlotte, Fille de Chambre, &c. &c.

" ——— If there's a pow'r above us,
" (And that there is, all Nature cries aloud
" Thro' all her works) he must delight in virtue,
" And that which he delights in, must be happy."
* * * * * * * * * *
" The soul, secur'd in her existence, smiles
" At the drawn dagger, & defies its point"

CONDITIONS.

I. The work to be printed with a neat type on good paper.

II. Price to subscribers four dollars bound, one half to be paid at the time of subscribing.

III. The subscribers' names will be prefixed as patrons of the undertaking.

*** Subscriptions are received by the Author, the corner of Seventh and Chesnut streets, Messrs. Carey, Rice, and Dobson, Philadelphia— Mr. Green, Annapolis—Messrs. Allen, Berry, and S. Campbell, New, York—Messrs. West, Thomas and Andrews Blake, and Larkin, Boston—Mr. Haswell, Vermont—Messrs. Rice, and Edwards, Baltimore—Mr. W. P. Young, Charleston.
April 2. mw&f3w

TO BE SOLD,
And entered upon the first of May,
The noted Estate, called
Johnson Hall:

Lying in the Mohawk country, state of New York, formerly the seat of Sir William Johnson, containing about seven hundred acres of land, which is of the very best quality; together with the stock, and farming utensils. The buildings are large and convenient, and fit for a gentleman's seat. The payments will be made easy, on good security. For further particulars enquire of George Metcalf, Esq. on the premises, of Silas Talbot, Esq. at Philadelphia, of Samuel Ward and Brothers, in New York, or of the subscriber in Providence.

Jabez Bowen.
Philad. March 26 mw&t1m

Excellent CLARET,
In hogsheads and in cases of 50 bottles each.
ALSO,
A few cases Champaigne Wine;
MADEIRA,
In pipes, hogsheads and quarter casks,
FOR SALE BY
JOHN VAUGHAN,
No. 111, South Front street.
Jan. 2, 1794. dtf

FOR SALE,
BY MATHEW CAREY, No. 118, Market-Street,
An Essay on Slavery,

Designed to exhibit in a new point of view its effects on *morals, industry,* and the *peace of society.* Some facts and calculations are offered to prove the labor of *freemen* to be much more *productive* than that of *slaves*; that countries are rich, powerful and happy, in proportion as the laboring people enjoy the fruits of their own labor; and hence the necessary conclusion, that slavery is *impolitic* as well as *unjust.*

PRICE 25 Cents.
February 15. dtf

The following Certificate
of the funded three per Cent Stock of the Domestic Debt of the United States standing on the books of the Treasury of the said United States, in the names of Donnald and Burton of London, merchants, and signed by Joseph Nourse, Register of said Treasury, to wit:— No. 5476, dated 24th August 1792 for 2959 dollars and 53 cents was transmitted from London in the ship Peter, Paul Hussey, master, bound for New York, and has been lost.— The Subscriber intending to apply to the Treasury of the United States to have the same renewed, desires all persons who are interested in the said certificate, to make their objections thereto, if any they have.

Francis Macy.
Philad. March 27. d6w

☞ *This Gazette shall be enlarged, as it receives encouragement—The Subscription encreases daily—Advertising Favors are solicited—These constitute an essential Item in diminishing the Debit side of the Account.*

Extracts from the Couriers Politique, and the Departments.

National Convention and Club of Jacobins.

A deputation of the section of Quinze-vingt, invites the society not to listen to the denunciations which are made to it against Bourdon de L'Oise, Fabred'Eglantine, and Cammille of du Moulins. It declares that all good citizens will haste to take their part against intriguers.

This section gives great praise to Rousin and Vincent.

Robespierre says, "We are not to employ ourselves here concerning private quarrels between the members. The public papers are going to shew to all Europe that these great successes, which ought to have raised you to the summit of enthusiasm, have made so little impression on you, that you have done nothing but continue *the vile debates of the sittings of October.*

"Pitt in his fright," thought that it was all over with the abominable league of kings, that the Jacobins were likely to conquer and make good use of their victories, by endavouring to exterminate all tyrants who have escaped from the vengeance of the people; but he will have cause to rejoice when he learns, that if there is any place where the successes of the Republic have not produced any effect, it is in the very club of the Jacobins.

Citizen Mamien sent details relative to Bourdeaux, and the dispositions which reign there; he was not then sufficiently acquainted with the circumstances.

The pieces performed in the patriotic theatres are listened to with coolness.

Couthon in the National Convention, "There are now only 30 millions in assignats in the national treasury: There have been burnt 100 millions livres in assignats."

Letter from Garreau and Monestier of Bayone.—"The arrangements which we have made have disquieted our enmy. The western army is worthy of the Republic."

Herault de Sechelles has been accused for having had connections with suspected men, such as Prolly, Dn Buisson, and Pereyra.

Club of Jacobins.—A letter from St. Quentin denounces the furnishers of the waggons, and adds, "the roads as far as Guise are covered with horses who died for want of food, and it is, in short, impossible to get along.

There are new troubles in the department of Cherburg—the rebellion must be smothered in its craddle, the effects must be dreadful—La Vendee is now a striking example.

Convention.—Le Clerc who arrived from Toulon says the arsenal is not damaged, that all the working materials have been removed to a place of security by a courageous citizen, on whom the nation should bestow much praise.

Le Vasseur says so great is the merit of the men truly born for the happiness of the people, that they still serve their country, even after they have ceased to exist. Marat who well knew Dugommier ceased not to recommend him to the patriots, & it was Dugommier who directed the plan of the attack of Toulon; therefore it is Marat, who even after his death contributed to the recapture of Toulon.

Le Clerc attributed these successes to Robespierre, who so energetically undertook the defence of Barras and Desfreron, basely calumniated by the tribunal of the National Convention, by which he preserved them for the nation.

Jacobin Club.—The society passed to the examination of its members. Dubois Crance demanded that every person who wished to be admitted into the society should first be asked, "What hast thou done to merit hanging, in case a counter-revolution should happen?"

Many members proposed different means on this subject, but they were all put aside, by the order of the day.

Irosee, representative of the people, was called upon to undergo his examina-

tion, for entrance into the ſociety. He declared he was a farmer.

Duſourny commended what Iſore had done as an example to other farmers.

Collet D'Herbois roſe, and ſaid,—That being fellow commiſſioner with Iſore, I lodged with him in a thatched houſe that was on his farm. The wife of Iſore kindly received me, and I partook of the bed of this eſtimable wife."

(The jeiters who every where miſconſtrue words, ſet up a laugh, and applauded Collet.) Collet reſumed his diſcourſe, and ſaid, "You have put a meaning on my words, which I did not mean to convey. I meant to expreſs, that her bed was compoſed of two mattreſſes, and ſhe gave me one of them."

Simon announced that the two reports of Robeſpierre, one on the toleration of religions, the other on the preſervation of the treaties with the allies of France, have excited a happy diſpoſition, ſo that the Swiſs are wholly diſpoſed to adopt our government amongſt themſelves, with the neceſſary local modifications.

Simon alſo read a memorial of the Engliſh court to the Helvetic cantons, to engage them to break with France.—That court invites the Swiſs to call to mind the former friendſhip and treaties which have always united France to the thirteen Cantons. In the memorial was alſo read —"Call to mind that France is covered with the blood of your brethren maſſacred the 10th of Auguſt, for defending Louis 16th, the friend of the Swiſs. Will you ſtill longer hold alliance with robbers and aſſaſſins. They except you from other nations—but this predilection is an injury.—The French at preſent wiſh to ſecure all property. Be doubtful of a nation who has no longer either a God or laws."

In ſpite of George 3d the Swiſs remain unſhaken in their neutrality.

The Committee of Public Safety ſaid in the convention, "Will you baffle the manœuvres of the counter-revolutioniſts employed to excite religious quarrels? Will you make reſpected the decree of the ſixteenth of Frimaire, for permitting the quiet toleration of religion? Then forbid the opera theatre, and all others to repreſent the piece entitled the Fall of Impoſters, and the Inauguration of the Temple of Truth, together with all other pieces which may have the ſame tendency, to ridicule religious worſhip.

For the GAZETTE *of the* UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

The American people have formed their juſt and equal government, and have hitherto conducted their national intereſts, with ſuch prudence, firmneſs and ſenſe of the bleſſings which real liberty confers, as to be a fair example to the whole world. The principles which have been cheriſhed, and the meaſures generally purſued by the maſs of the people, and thoſe whom they have entruſted with the management of their affairs, clearly evince that they are an enlightened people. They are not very fit ſubjects therefore, for deſigning and ambitious demagogues to practiſe upon with ſucceſs: they underſtand their principles too well, and are too firmly perſuaded of the advantages of a government by fair and full repreſentation, to barter them away upon the ſuggeſtions of ſelf-created centinels of liberty, who attempt to acquire an improper influence, by a pompous diſplay of wordy patriotiſm. I truſt it is in vain, that certain turbulent individuals organize themſelves into Democratical ſocieties as they are called, act in ambitious concert, and attempt to uſurp an influence over the public mind, which they cannot hope to obtain if the people are left to their own reflections and unbiaſſed deciſions with regard to men and meaſures. An undiſcerning multitude, juſt emancipated from a cruel deſpotiſm and ariſtocracy, may require perhaps ſuch inſtitutions before they are matured in the principles of rational liberty; but they ſuit not a people acquainted with thoſe principles from their birth, and by *long experience* eſtabliſhed in a predilection for a Republican government by repreſentation. However, as the moſt unfair means and the moſt forward pretentions are exerciſed and diſplayed at preſent to miſlead the public mind, it is the duty of thoſe who feel an attachment to *real liberty* and *genuine republicaniſm*, to ſtrip off the maſk from pretended patriots, to avow their ſentiments freely, and withſtand the uſurpations of a combination of men not delegated by the people, who pretend to ſpeak in their name and aſſume their rights.

Theſe Democrats whilſt they retail principles as excluſively theirs, which are univerſally adopted by the free citizens of America, arrogantly claim a ſuperiority which is by no means allowed, or even compatible with their pretentions to democracy, and inſidiouſly call in queſtion the republicaniſm of thoſe who differ from them in certain political meaſures, and eſpecially with thoſe, who have acquired the public confidence, and are employed in thoſe important truſts to which they themſelves aſpire. Hence thoſe repeated charges of ariſtocracy, and repeated complaints of "the amazing want" of Republican principles and conduct of our official characters. Hence all thoſe political aſſociations that are forming under foreign auſpices, in various parts of the United States, and thoſe political machinations which are ſeriouſly moved to diſturb that ſettled order of things in which the virtuous citizens generally find the repoſe and ſweet enjoyment of liberty, after the toils and ſtruggles endured in its eſtabliſhment. It is not liberty, but faction which organizes and directs ſuch democratic combinations; it is not virtue, but ſelf-intereſt which prompts the ambitions directors of theſe ſupernumerary machines of freedom.

In the General Advertiſer of yeſterday morning, a writer who aſſumes the ridiculous and unmeaniug title of an American Sans Culottes, pompouſly aſſerts what no freeman denies, that "the government of a republic, is the government of the people, and this government which is to repreſent their intereſts and feelings is to have no other rule of conduct than the general will."

In the reſolutions of the Democratic Society of Charleſton, publiſhed alſo yeſterday morning in the ſame paper, we find the following ſentiments ſtated with as much warmth as if they were actually controverted and threatened with annihilation: "*the people* of America know, that government was made only for *them*, *they* know that all power in the legiſlative and executiue part of government proceeded from *them*; that *they* have not parted with *their* freedom, by entruſting a portion of power to a few individuals, and a right to inveſtigate the conduct of thoſe whom *they* have authoriſed, &c. This doctrine is all very true, and all the queſtion is, who are the people? Are they a few ſelf-created, ſelf-intereſted members of certain political clubs, or the maſs of citizens throughout the United States, who have choſen by a fair and free election, Repreſentatives to appear in their behalf, and act in their name? If the latter ſtatement be the truth, who are the former? And what muſt we think of the candor, the modeſty, the truth of thoſe who declaim againſt "a want of republicaniſm in characters compoſing the higheſt offices in the Federal Government; ariſtocratical pride and *miſtaken ambition*;" or of thoſe who aſſert, that "it is diſcordant to the ſentiments of ſome of our politicians, that *the people* ought to regulate the proceedings of government;" and that meaſures in which the people of America are *univerſally* agreed, meet with oppoſition from ſome of their Repreſentatives?

When theſe men can ſhew that a part is greater than the whole, or that a few individuals combined in party circles thro' the continent, are better entitled to regard, as the organs of *the people*, than the men elected by that very people, we may admire their dexterity, but we ought to ſuſpect their ingegrity. I think they muſt have imbibed the ſpirit of the Sans Culottes at Paris, mentioned in Moore's Journal, who ſaid, "The National Aſſembly ought to obey our dictates',"* (meaning the mob of Paris) "ſince *they* are only the Repreſentatives of the people, whereas *we* are the people ourſelves." On the contrary I, and many thouſands of my fellow-citizens fully agree with the following declaration, recorded by Dr. Moore, which the Preſident of the National Aſſembly made to a democrat, who took upon himſelf to act in behalf of the people; "Undoubtedly the people is ſovereign, but this ſovereignty is in the whole people, and not in any ſeparate part, and cannot be exerciſed, but by the Repreſentatives of the whole nation.

A FRIEND TO A REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT.

* *See the No-breeches-writer in the General Adverſiſer of April* 3.

For the GAZETTE *of the* UNITED STATES.

A Hint to the Demo. Societies.

Thoſe Gentlemen will pleaſe to recollect that the good people of this country (whom they wiſh to awe into meaſures which would bring on the deſtruction of all property, and a diſſolution of every moral obligation) have got the example of France before their eyes; they know that France owes all her diſtractions to the too lenient meaſures purſued by that claſs of citizens who, whilſt they yet retained ſufficient influence and authority to ſtem the torrent of wickedneſs, ſpared the men who had plotted the deſtruction of themſelves and property, in hopes time might throw up ſome change which would open the eyes of that hardened ſet—the event proved the fallacy of their hopes; the unrelenting villains thirſted for their blood, and under the pretence of treaſon, every man of worth and property has fallen there; witneſs Lyons, witneſs Bourdeaux and Marſeilles. Ye know that if ye had timely diſpoſed of your internal enemies, you had exiſted yet; none but the wicked are now found in your places. They may be ſuffered for a ſeaſon for the wiſe ends of Providence, but he will in a moment ſpeak them into eternity—all nature demands a riddance of them, and the period is not far diſtant, when France ſhall be tranquil. You who have fallen the unhappy victims of their infernal rage, ſhall give a profitable example to mankind. America is upon her guard, ſhe will beware in time, ſhe will not neglect the critical moment.

LAW OF THE UNION.

THIRD CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,

AT THE FIRST SESSION,

Begun and held at the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennſylvania, on Monday the ſecond of December, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-three.

An ACT *making appropriations for the ſupport of the Military Eſtabliſhment of the United States, for the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety four.*

Sec. 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled*, That for the ſupport of the military eſtabliſhment of the United States, for the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety four; for repairs and articles directed to be made and purchaſed by the Preſident of the United States; for invalid penſioners; for fortifying certain ports and harbours; and for the purchaſe of cannon, implements and ſhot, there be appropriated a ſum of money not exceeding one million, ſix hundred and twenty nine thouſand, nine hundred and thirty ſix dollars, and one cent; that is to ſay; For the pay of the legion of the United States, three hundred and three thouſand, ſix hundred and eighty four dollars: For ſubſiſtance, three hundred and twelve thouſand five hundred and ſixty ſeven dollars and ſeventy five cents: For forage, thirty one thouſand, ſix hundred and thirty two dollars: For clothing, one hundred and twelve thouſand dollars: For equipments for the cavalry, ſeven thouſand, three hundred and fourteen dollars, and five cents: For horſes for the cavalry, ſixteen thouſand dollars: For bounty to the ſoldiers, five thouſand dollars: For the hoſpital department, twenty thouſand dollars: For the ordnance department, ſix thouſand ſeven hundred and fifteen dollars, and thirty two cents: For defenſive protection of the frontiers, one hundred and thirty thouſand dollars: For the Indian department, fifty thouſand dollars: For the quarter maſter's department, one hundred and fifty thouſand dollars: For contingencies of the war department, thirty thouſand dollars: For repairs and articles directed to be made and purchaſed by the Preſident of the United States, two hundred and two thouſand, ſeven hundred and eighty three dollars, and thirty four cents: For invalid penſioners, eighty thouſand, two hundred, and thirty nine dollars, and fifty five cents: For fortifying certain ports and harbours of the United States, and purchaſing the lands neceſſary for the erection of the ſame, ſeventy ſix thouſand dollars: For the purchaſe of cannon, implements and ſhot, ninety ſix thouſand dollars.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the ſeveral appropriations herein before made, ſhall be paid and diſcharged out of the funds following, to wit; Firſt, the ſurplus of the ſum of ſix hundred thouſand dollars, reſerved by the act "making proviſion for the debt of the United States," and which will accrue during the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety four: Secondly, the ſurplus of revenue and income, beyond the appropriations heretofore charged thereupon, to the end of the year one thouſand and ſeven hundred and ninety four: And thirdly, the ſurplus which may remain unexpended, of the monies appropriated for the uſe of the war department, in the year one thouſanp ſeven hundred and ninety three.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG, Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.

Approved—March the twenty firſt, 1794 }

GO. WASHINGTON, Preſident of the United States.

An ACT *to prohibit the carrying on the Slave trade from the United States to any foreign place or country.*

Sec. 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled*,, That no citizen or citizens of the United States, or foreigner, or any other perſon coming into, or reſiding within the ſame, ſhall, for himſelf or any other Perſon whatſoever, either as maſter, factor or owner, build, fit, equip, load or otherwiſe prepare any ſhip or veſſel, within any port or place of the ſaid United States, nor ſhall cauſe any ſhip or veſſel to ſail from any port or place within the ſame, for the purpoſe of carrying on any trade or traffic in ſlaves, to any foreign country; or for the purpoſe of procuring, from any foreign kingdom, place or country, the inhabitants of ſuch kingdom, place or country, to be traſported to any foreign country, port or place whatever, to be ſold or diſpoſed of, as ſlaves: And if any ſhip or veſſel ſhall be ſo fitted out, as aforeſaid, for the ſaid purpoſes, or ſhall be cauſed to ſail, ſo as aforeſaid, every ſuch ſhip or veſſel, her tackle, furniture, apparel and other appurtenances, ſhall be forfeited to the United States; and ſhall be liable to be ſeized, proſecuted and condemned, in any of the circuit courts or diſtrict court for the diſtrict, where the ſaid ſhip or veſſel may be found and ſeized.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all and every perſon, ſo building, fitting out, equipping, loading, or otherwiſe preparing, or ſending away, any ſhip or veſſel, knowing, or intending, that the ſame ſhall be employed in ſuch trade or buſineſs, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, or any ways aiding or abetting therein, ſhall ſeverally forfeit and pay the ſum of two thouſand dollars, one moiety thereof, to the uſe of the United States, and the other moiety thereof, to the uſe of him or her, who ſhall ſue for and proſecute the ſame.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the owner, maſter or factor of each and every foreign ſhip or veſſel, clearing out for any of the coaſts or kingdoms of Africa, or ſuſpected to be intended for the ſlave-trade, and the ſuſpicion being declared to the officer of the cuſtoms, by any citizen, on oath or affirmation, and ſuch information being to the ſatisfaction of the ſaid officer, ſhall firſt give bond with ſufficient ſureties, to the Treaſurer of the United States, that none of the natives of Africa, or any other foreign country or place, ſhall be taken on board the ſaid ſhip or veſſel, to be tranſported, or ſold as ſlaves, in any other foreign port or place whatever, within nine months thereafter.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That if any citizen or citizens of the United States ſhall, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, take on board, receive or tranſport any ſuch perſons, as above deſcribed, in this act, for the purpoſe of ſelling them as ſlaves, as aſo eſaid, he or they ſhall forfeit and pay, for each and every perſon, ſo received on board, tranſported, or ſold as aforeſaid, the ſum of two hundred dollars, to be recovered in any court of the United States proper to try the ſame: the one moiety thereof, to the uſe of the United States, and the othe moiety to the uſe of ſuch perſon or perſons, who ſhall ſue for and proſecute the ſame.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG, Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.

Approved—March the twenty-ſecond, 1794. }

GO. WASHINGTON, Preſident of the United States.

Congreſs of the United States.

Houſe of Repreſentatives

The obſervations of Mr. Smith of South-Carolina, on the paſſing of the bill for the naval armament.

Mr. Smith remarked that though it was not probable any proſelytes were to be expected at this late period of the buſineſs and after ſo ample a diſcuſſion as the queſtion had received in its different ſtages, yet he conſidered it neceſſary to make a reply to ſome of the various objections which had been juſt made to the paſſing of the bill. Many of thoſe objections appeared to him totally inapplicable to the ſubject; thoſe he ſhould paſs over in ſilence. If it were the deſign of the houſe to incur a vaſt expence in the eſtabliſhment of a navy, merely for the idle purpoſes of vain parade, there would be

force in ſome of the objections, but as this was not the caſe, and as the meaſure was a meaſure not of choice but of neceſſity extorted by the preſſure of unavoidable events, he did not feel their force in any reſpect. The queſtion was ſimply whether our commerce required protection againſt the Algerine corſairs, and whether this was the beſt mode of protection. The firſt part of the queſtion was admitted on all ſides; for himſelf, he had always conſidered the ſecond equally clear. But in the courſe of the diſcuſſion, various difficulties had been ſtarted againſt the mode of protection, and various ſubſtitutes had been propoſed, as offering a remedy more prompt, more effectual and leſs expenſive. He would firſt conſider the propoſed ſubſtitutes for a naval armament, and then anſwer the objections to it. The ſubſtitutes were—1. To purchaſe a peace of the Algerines. 2. To depend on Portugal breaking her truce with Algiers and ſhutting up their cruizers within the ſtreights. 3. To paſs commercial regulations againſt Great Britain. 4. To ſubſidize other nations to protect our commerce. To theſe ſeveral ſubſtitutes he might in a few words object that the firſt was impracticable, the ſecond precarious, the third inoperative, and the fourth diſhonorable. But he would more in detail evince their futility by a few obſervations.

1ſt. With reſpect to the purchaſe of a peace, the late communications muſt ſatisfy every one who had attended to them that all hope on that ſcore muſt be abandoned, unleſs there was a manifeſtation of ſome force on the part of this country which might give effect to pacific negociations. As long as our veſſels were ſo eaſy and ſo tempting a prey to the cupidity of thoſe rovers, it would be in vain to expect that they would ſell a peace, for any thing like the price which the government would be willing to give, or that a peace, even if effected, would be of any duration.

If the executive formerly experienced ſuch difficulties when the Algerines had captured only one or two of our veſſels and their cruizers were confined to the Mediterranean by the Portugueſe ſquadron, how much leſs proſpect was there of ſucceſs after they had captured a conſiderable number of our ſhips, were likely to capture many more and were at liberty to cruize in the Atlantic, even to our very coaſts? And that little proſpect of ſucceſs would be diminiſhed when the Dey of Algiers ſhould underſtand that we took no meaſures to protect our trade, and were afraid of the expence of a ſmall armament. Even ſhould a peace be purchaſed, the temptation to break it would be ſo great that we ought not to expect it would be long obſerved. But if the Dey knew that we had ſome naval ſtrength, and were reſolved to protect our trade, he would find his account not only in making peace with us, but in maintaining it.

2. To rely on the chance of Portugal breaking her truce, was putting our commerce and the liberty of our ſeamen on a very precarious footing indeed. It was impoſſible to ſay how long Portugal might continue at peace with Algiers; it had been remarked that the truce had been accompliſhed by the intervention of the Britiſh and Spaniſh Courts, without the knowledge or aſſent of Portugal, but Mr. S. was perſuaded the latter part of this allegation was without foundation; Portugal muſt have conſented to it, and it was therefore probable ſhe would maintain peace with Algiers as long as the policy of the Britiſh Court, with whom ſhe was clearly connected, ſhould dictate.

3. It was propoſed to put a ſtop to the depredations of the Algerines by certain commercial reſtrictions aimed at Great Britain. Admitting, for a moment, the ultimate efficacy of theſe reſtrictions, which, like a Panacea, were to cure all our ills, the remedy muſt be very remote. Theſe regulations could not paſs into a law till the ſeſſion cloſed, allowing a moderate time for their diſcuſſion in both houſes; a diſtant period muſt then be aſſigned for their operation in order not to create too ſudden and violent a diſtortion to the courſe of trade and to allow a reaſonable time to the merchants to make their arrangements; a certain time muſt then elapſe before their effect would be felt by Great Britain, and ſtill further time before it could be felt, by a kind of re-action, by Algiers. In the interim the Algerines would ſeize our veſſels and carry hundreds of our fellow-citizens into captivity.

4. The laſt ſubſtitute was to ſubſidize other nations. Beſides the national diſhonor of depending upon others for that protection which was in our own power, Mr. S. ſaid there were ſeveral objections to this project. Either the nations in contemplation were at peace with the Regency of Algiers or they were not: if the former it was not to be expected that they would relinquiſh that peace for any indemnification the United States could make them. If they were at war, they had ſufficient inducement to check the depredations of their enemies without our ſubſidies. In addition to theſe objections, ſuch a protection, would be hazardous, as it would be at any time in the power of the nation we ſhould employ, when engaged thereto by any power, envious of our proſperity, to conclude a truce with Algiers and leave us at the mercy of her corſairs.

Having a navy of our own, we might co-operate to advantage with any of the powers at preſent at war with the Algerines but it would be riſking too much to depend altogether on any of them.

(Speech to be continued.)

April 2.

The bill from the Senate making proviſion for the widow and orphan children of Robert Forſyth, was read a ſecond time and committed to a committee of the whole houſe on Monday next.

Sundry reports on private petitions were preſented and read.

The amendments of the committee of the whole to the Poſt-Office bill were agreed to by the houſe, and further amendments being made, it was ordered for a third reading tomorrow.

The Preſident has ſigned an act for erecting and repairing arſenals and magazines, an act for the relief of S. Paranque, and a reſolve to carry into effect the reſolution laying an embargo.

The report of the Secretary at War on ſixty petitions was referred to a committee, to ſelect ſuch caſes as appear to merit the attention of the Legiſlature.

The report on the memorial of General St. Clair was taken up in committee of the whole, and after progreſs the committee was diſcharged, and the buſineſs recommitted to a ſelect committee.

It was moved, that the Preſident be authorized to grant to citizens of the United States commiſſions of marque and repriſals againſt the regencies of Algiers, Tripoli and Tunis. Referred to a committee of the whole tomorrow.

The following motion made by Mr. Clark, and ſeconded by Mr. Findley, was laid on the table for conſideration.

Reſolved,

That until the government of Great Britain ſhall cauſe reſtitution to be made for all loſſes and damages ſuſtained by the citizens of the United States, from armed veſſels, or from any perſon or perſons acting under commiſſion or authority of the Britiſh King, contrary to the laws of nations, and in violation of the rights of neutrality: And alſo until all the poſts now held and detained by the king of Great Britain, within the territories of the United States, ſhall be ſurrendered and given up, all commercial intercourſe between the citizens of the United States, and the ſubjects of the king of Great Britain, ſo far as the ſame reſpects articles of the growth or manufactures of Great Britain or Ireland, ſhall be prohibited: Provided ſuch prohibition ſhall not extend to veſſels or their cargoes arriving in any of the ports of the United States before the day of next. Adjourned.

PHILADELPHIA,

APRIL 4.

Extract of a letter from John Bulkely and Son of Liſbon, to a merchant in this city, dated January 25, 1794.

"Regarding the Algerines, we are adviſed from Gibraltar, and the ports in the Streights, that they are all at home, and not likely to attempt cruizing during theſe rough months, and as this court has not ratified the treaty, and continue their ſquadron in the Gut it carries the appearance of their not allowing their cruizers to enter the ocean. Our Underwriters here offer to inſure the riſk of captures on American bottoms, coming from the United States, to the end of next month at 1 1-2 per cent. and the ſame on their return, with, or without convoy—one is to be granted ſhortly as far as the Canaries, alſo another from Cadiz."

A meſſage was received this day by the Houſe of Repreſentatives, from the Preſident of the United States, communicating ſundry diſpatches from Mr. Pinckney our miniſter at London—and Mr. Humphreys miniſter at Liſbon—The diſpatches from Mr. Pinckney relate to, and encloſe the Britiſh Inſtructions to their Captains of men of war, letters of marque &c. of the 8th January.

Thoſe from Mr. Humphreys contain many intereſting details relative to our unfortunate countrymen, priſoners in Algiers.

A letter dated Liſbon, 30th January, from Mr. Humphreys, ſtates, that there is a probability that the truce with Algiers on the part of Portugal will not be renewed, on account of the exhorbitant demands of the former, the reſult of pending negociations on this buſineſs it was ſuppoſed, would be known in 15 days from the 30th January.

The Court of Portugal has granted another convoy to the American ſhipping at Liſbon, of which upwards of twenty ſail would be convoyed on their way to the United States, till out of danger from the Algerines.

The Preſident's communication alſo contained a letter from *M. Fouchet*, Miniſter of the French Republic, occaſioned by the late report of the Secretary of State relative to ſpoliations on the American commerce by the armed veſſels of the European powers at war—and an anſwer of Mr. Randolph to the ſame.—The letters from Mr. Pinckney, and the Miniſter of France were ordered to be printed.

Account of the flour ſhipped for exportation at the port of Philadelphia, in the months of January, February and March 1794.

	Barrels of Flour	Midls.
Shipped in January	8877	
February	6874	202
March	32181	180
Amount	47932	382

By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, April 3.

Extract of a letter from a reſpectable houſe at Liſbon, to their correſpondent in this city, dated January 27, 1794.

"Tho' we have lately had both an Engliſh and Dutch convoy arrive with a good deal of wheat, prices have not come down, nor do we think they will; eſpecially if the war with France continues, which there is every appearance of. It is ſuppoſed our market has a ſupply of grain for about three months;—the beſt American wheat continues in it from 560 to 600 reals per alquier—and corn from 360 to 420; but this laſt for the preſent, but little demand, tho' will ſoon be in great requeſt; but prices of neither, we think, will advance above what we quote. Flour continues to be a prohibited article; and will only be admitted in caſes of great neceſſity.—The American veſſels that are now here, government has granted a convoy to; and will ſail in 10 or 15 days: and we ſhall not be ſurpriſed to find the truce with the Algerines not confirmed, and that the Portugueſe ſquadron again takes its ſtation in the Straits."

A genuine Copy of a letter from Meſſrs. Bird, Savage & Bird, Merchants in London; dated London, 11th Jan. 1794, to a gentleman in this City.

"SIR,

"THE alterations are ſuch as muſt be ſatisfactory to all parties, and there is now no reaſon to fear a rupture between our two countries; for though there ſtill remains an impediment to your ſhips bringing the French colonial produce direct to Europe, as ſuch a voyage would not have been allowed by the French before the war, and ſhould only be now to avoid our Cruiſers, it can hardly be complained of, if our government impedes it.—The reſtrictions not to ſupply ports actually blockaded, and not to ſupply the French with naval or military ſtores are founded on the acknowledged law of nations. You are left ot liberty to ſupply the Iſlands in all other reſpects, which will give you an immenſe trade.—The article relative to the bringing in ſhips loaden with French colonial produce, the property of French ſubjects, is ſo explicitly worded, that if the captors fail of proving the property French, they will be ſubject to coſt, damages and demurrage, which will make them very cautious.

We are Sir,
Your humble ſervants,
BIRD, SAVAGE & BIRD."

*** This letter ſeems to contradict the account given in their letter, publiſhed a few days ago, as to coſts, &c. and as this letter is cloſed the 11th of January, it is probable the former account was a miſtake.

SHIP NEWS.

Kingſton (Jamaica,) March 1.

Thurſday night arrived from the grand Caymanas, Lieut. Boyne, of his Majeſty's ſhip Convert, with the melancholy intelligence, of the loſs of that frigate, with nine veſſels of the fleet under her convoy, on the north end of that iſland, about 3 o'clock in the morning of Saturday the 8th ult. five days after they left Bluefields.

Captain Martin, of the Britannia, and five ſeamen belonging to the Convert, periſhed in the confuſion, but we have not heard of any other lives being loſt.

The American ſloop Hannah, in ballaſt, prize to his Majeſty's ſhip Hound, was ſent in on Saturday. She was taken off Cape Francois, and bound to Turks-Iſland.

The American ſchooner Union, prize to his Majeſty's ſquadron with live ſtock and proviſions, taken off Tortuga, was ſent in on Monday; and the American ſchooner Elizabeth, prize to his Majeſty's ſhip Hermione, taken off Cape Nichola Mole with lumber.

Alſo the Joſeph, prize to the ſchooner Thomas, taken off Cape Tiburon, with 39 new negroes.

The brig Le Vendeur, prize to his majeſty's ſhip Roſe, was ſent in on Thurſday; ſhe was taken in the Mona Paſſage, with three other veſſels, and mounts 14 guns, 4 and 6 pounders, 8 ſwivels, and has 105 men on board.

Prizes ſent in yeſterday.

The American ſloop Amey, prize to the Letter of Marque Sally, of New-Providence. She was from Aux-Cayes, with a cargo of proviſions and gin.

The American brig Sally, prize to the ſhip Succeſs and Schooner Hawke.

And the American ſchooner Polly, prize to the above veſſels.

The ſloop Phœnix, Capt. Jones, of Manchioneal, which arrived yeſterday, brings an account of the loſs of his Majeſty's ſchooner Spitfire, lieutenant Rich; which overſet on the 12th inſt. at ſeven o'clock A. M. off the eaſt end of the iſland. Four ſeamen, (the whole ſaved,) were picked up by the ſloop Saucy Tom, Captain Edmunſtoun. They had been 4 hours in the water.

Juſt Imported,

In the ſhip Abigail, Captain Horton, from St Peterſburgh in Ruſſia, and now landing at Ruſſell's wharf,

HEMP,
BAR IRON,
RUSSIA SHEETINGS,
RAVENS' DUCK,
RUSSIA DUCK,

And for ſale at the ſtores of the ſubſcriber in Walnut ſtreet, No. 22

John Donnaldſon.

April 4. d1w w&ſ t1

NEW THEATRE.

THIS EVENING,
April 4.
Will be performed,
A COMIC OPERA, never performed here, called the

Highland Reel.

(Written by the Author of the Poor Soldier.)

Laird of Col,	Mr. Green
Laird of Rauſay,	Mr. Warrell
Mr. Gilpin,	Mr. Finch
Sandy,	Mr. Marſhall
Charley,	Mr. Francis
Shelty,	Mr. Bates
Croudy,	Mr. Harwood
Captain Daſh,	Mr. Moreton
Serjeant Jack,	Mr. Darley
Apie,	Mr. Bliſſett
Benin,	Maſter Warrell
Maggy,	Mrs. Marſhall
Jenny,	Mrs. Warrell
Highland Lads and Laſſes,	Meſſrs. Darley, jun. De Moulin, Lee, Baſon, Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs. De Marque Mrs. Bates, Mrs. Finch Miſs. Willems, Miſs Rowſon, &c.

To conclude with a New REEL, (Compoſed by Mr. Francis,) by the Characters.

To which will be added,
A FARCE, in two Acts, called

The Lying Valet.

Sharp,	Mr. Bates
Gayleſs,	Mr. Green
Juſtice Guttle,	Mr. Francis
Beau Trippet,	Mr. Cleveland
Drunken Cook,	Mr. Bliſſet
Meliſſa,	Mrs. Francis
Mrs. Gadabout,	Mrs. Bates
Mrs. Trippet,	Mrs. Cleveland
Kitty Pry, *(firſt time)*	Mrs. Rowſon

No places can be let in the ſide boxes for a leſs number than eight, nor any places retained after the firſt act.

The Doors will be opened at 5 o'clock, and the performances begin at 6 o'clock preciſely.

The COMIC OPERA,

The Highland Reel,

Sold by E. STORY, South 4th ſtreet.

16

The Profits arising from the following publication are for the benefit of the Poor.

Just published, printed by R. Aitken and Son, and sold by J. Crukshank, W. Young T. Dobson, and the other Booksellers,

MINUTES

OF THE

Proceedings of the Committee,

Appointed on the 14th September 1793 by the Citizens of Philadelphia, the Northern Liberties, andthe District of Southwark, to attend to and alleviate the sufferings of the afflicted with the Malignant Fever, prevalent, in the City and its vicinity.

WITH AN APPENDIX,

CONTAINING

A list of persons admitted into the Hospital at Bush-hill, shewing the times of their admission, death and discharge.

Number of Houses, Deaths, &c. in the respective streets, alleys, and courts in the city of Philadelphia, Northern Liberties, and District of Southwark.

A list of the Interments in the Burial grounds in the city of Philadelphia, Northern Liberties, and District of Southwark, with a meteorological account of the weather.

A summary of donations in cash and provisions, received from sundry persons and places, for the use of the poor and afflicted.

April 2. d3w

Scheme of a Lottery,

To raise 39,900 *Dollars, on* 266,000 *Dollars, deducting* 15 *per Cent. from the Prizes—this Lottery consists of* 38,000 *Tickets, in which there are* 14,539 *Prizes and* 23,461 *Blanks, being about one and an half Blanks to a Prize.*

THE Directors of the Society for establishing Useful Manufactures, having resolved to erect LOTTERIES for raising ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, agreeably to an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, have appointed the following persons to superintend and direct the drawing of the same, viz. Nicholas Low, Rufus King, Herman Le Roy, James Watson, Richard Harrison, Abijah Hammond, and Cornelius Ray, of the city of New-York—Thomas Willing, Joseph Ball, Matthew M'Connel and Andrew Bayard, of the city of Philadelphia—His Excellency Richard Howell, Esq. Elias Boudinot, General Elias Dayton, James Parker, John Bayard, Doctor Lewis Dunham, Samuel W. Stockton, Joshua M. Wallace, Joseph Bloomfield, and Elisha Boudinot, of New-Jersey, who offer the following Scheme of a Lottery, and pledge themselves to the public, that they will take every assurance and precaution in their power to have the Monies paid by the Managers, from time to time, as received, into the Banks at New-York and Philadelphia, to remain for the purpose of paying Prizes, which shall be immediately discharged by a check upon one of the Banks.

SCHEME:

1	Prize of 20,000	Dollars is	20,000
1	10,000		10,000
2	5,000		10,000
5	2,000		10,000
10	1,000		10,000
20	500		10,000
100	100		10,000
300	50		15,000
1000	20		20,000
2000	15		30,000
3000	12		36,000
8100	10		81,000
14,539 Prizes.			262,000
23,461 Blanks.	First drawn number,		2,000
	Last drawn number,		2,000
38,000 Tickets at 7 Dollars each is			266,000

The drawing will commence, under the inspection of a Committee of the Superintendants, as soon as the Tickets are sold, of which timely notice will be given.

The Superintendants have appointed John N. Cumming, of Newark, Jacob R. Hardenberg, of New-Brunswick, and Jonathan Rhea, of Trenton, as immediate Managers thereof, who have given ample security for discharging the trust reposed in them.

☞ In order to secure the punctual payment of the Prizes, the Superintendants of the Lottery have directed that the Managers shall each enter into bonds in 40,000 dollars, with four sufficient securities, to perform their instructions, the substance of which is

I. That whenever either of the Managers shall receive the sum of Three Hundred Dollars, he shall immidiately place the same in one of the Banks of New-York or Philadelphia, to the credit of the Governor of the Society, and such of the Superintendants as live in the city where the monies are placed, to remain there until the Lottery is drawn, for the payment of the Prizes.

II. The Managers to take sufficient security for any Tickets they may trust, otherwise to be responsible for them.

III. To keep regular books of Tickets sold, Monies received and paid into the Bank, abstracts of which shall be sent, monthly, to the Governor of the Society.

Paterson, January 1, 1794.

On application to either of the above gentlemen, information will be given where tickets may be had.

February 24. tu&stf.

INFORMATION

Is Requested

By the Editor, of a Mr. William Kilton, a Brick Layer, who went from New-England, and was at Philadelphia 1st August, 1793 since which time nothing has been heard of him—Great relief will be afforded to his aged parents and friends, by any intelligence concerning him—as they are fearful that he has fallen in the late general calamity.

March 22.

Philadelphia, March 1, 1794.

JUST PUBLISHED,

By MATHEW CAREY,

No. 118, *Market street,*

THE FIRST VOLUME OF A NEW SYSTEM OF

Modern Geography:

OR, A

Geographical, Historical, and Commercial Grammar;

And present state of the several

NATIONS OF THE WORLD.

CONTAINING,

1. The figures, motions, and distances of the planets, according to the Newtonian system and the latest observations.
2. A general view of the earth, considered as a planet; with several useful geographical definitions and problems.
3. The grand divisions of the globe into land and water, continents and islands.
4. The situation and extent of empires, kingdoms, states, provinces and colonies.
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March 4, 1794. d1w3tawtf

The Public are cautioned to

beware of counterfeited Five Dollar Bills of the Bank of the United States, and Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of North America, several of which have appeared in circulation within a few days past; they are a good general imitation of the genuine Bills, but may be distinguished by the following

MARKS.

Five Dollar Bills of the Bank of the United States.

ALL that have appeared have the letter F. for their Alphabetical Mark.

The Texture of the Paper is thicker and whiter and it takes the ink more freely than the genuine paper.

The O. in the word Company is smaller than the M. and other letters of that word, so that a line extended from the top of the O, to touch the top of the M would extend considerably above the range of the whole word.

In the word United the letters are narrower and closer together than the rest of the bill

The *i* and *s* in the word promise are not parallel, the *s* inclining much more forward than the *i*.

The engraving is badly executed, the strokes of all the Letters are stronger and the device in the margin particularly is much coarser and appears darker than in the true bills. Some of the counterfeits bear date in 1791—Whereas the Bank was not in operation till December, and no five dollar bills were issued in that year.

Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of North America.

ALL that have appeared have the letter B. for their alphabetical mark.

They are printed on a paper nearly similar to that of the counterfeit Five Dollar Notes above described; the engraving is better executed, and they approach nearer to the appearance of the genuine bills.

The fine ruled lines through the word *Twenty*, in the body of the bill, are in number thirteen in the genuine bills, and but twelve in the counterfeits.

The word *Company* is much like the same word in the Five Dollar Bills as described above, the *o* being less than the *m*, and others following.

There is no stroke to the *t* in the word *North* whereas in the genuine bills the stroke is well defined.

The letters *ent* in the word *Twenty*, to the left hand at the bottom, do not come down to the line, but are so cut as to give an irregular appearance to the word, the *Tw* and the *y* going below them.

The Signature J. Nixon, has the appearance of being written with lamp black and oil, and differs from the other inks used in printing the bills and the cashier's signature.

It is supposed these forgeries were committed in some of the Southern States, as all the counterfeits that have appeared, have come from thence, and two persons have been apprehended in Virginia, on suspicion of being the authors of them.

The reward of *ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS* will be paid to any Person or Persons who shall discover and prosecute to conviction the several offenders of the following descriptions or any of them, viz.

The person or persons, who manufactured the paper on which the Bills are printed.

The person or persons, who engraved the plates.

The printer or printers, of the bills.

Every person who has acted as a principal in any other way, in the counterfeiting and uttering the said bills.

THOMAS WILLING, President of the Bank United States.
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By order of the Committees of the Respective Boards.

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